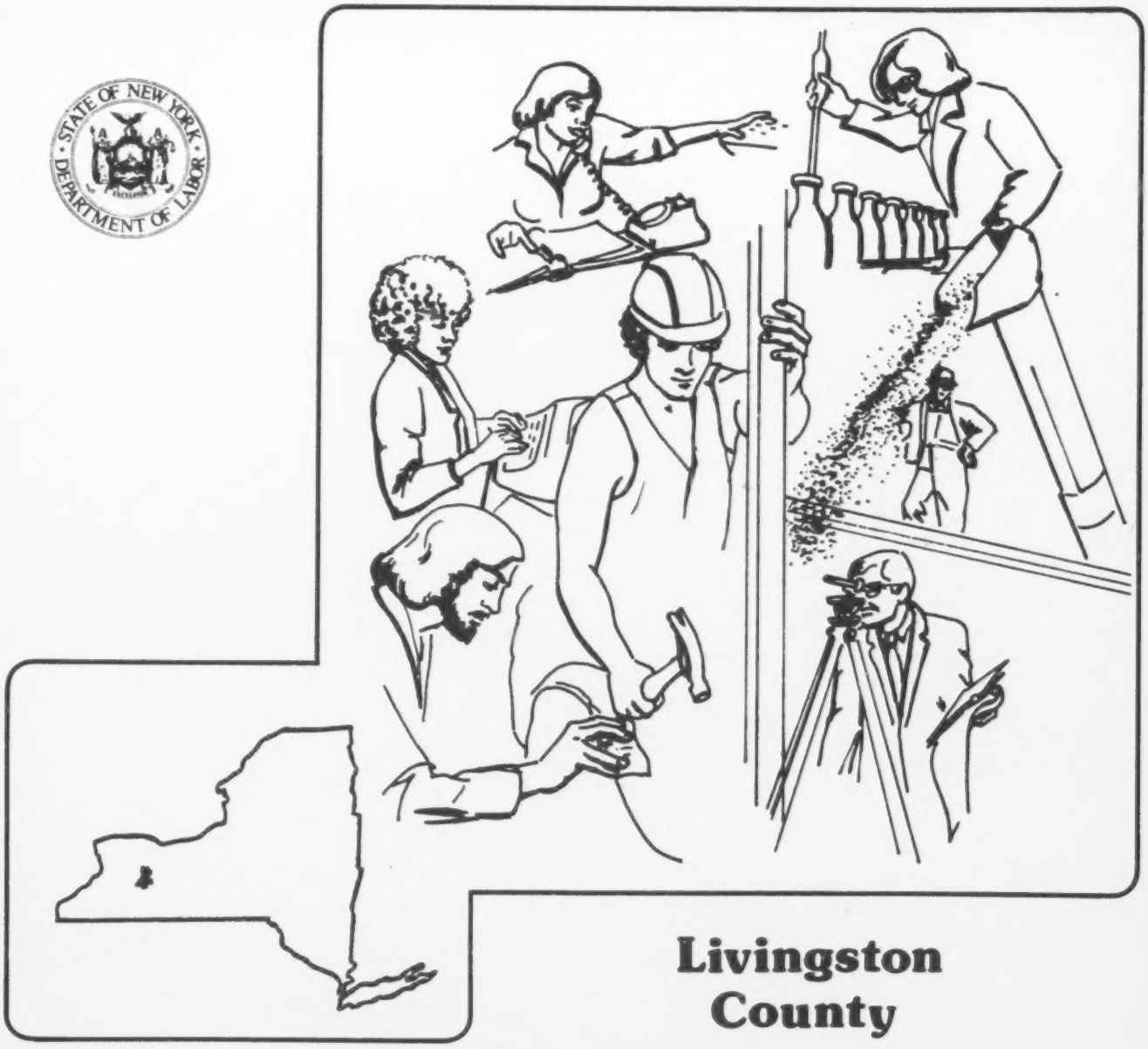
6/18/85 S5775-5.15-F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Livingston County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Mr. Norman A. Steele,
Principal Economist
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

This report was financed by a grant from the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Special Grants to Governors, and is distributed with the cooperation of the New York State Employment and Training Council.

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? [ ] Yes
   [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? [ ] Yes [ ] No

   Comments: _____

   _____

   _____

4. Additional comments: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

_____

f o l d f o l d

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

NYS Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Market Information
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

f o l d f o l d

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	vii
I. Geographic Highlights	1
II. Population Trends and Characteristics	4
III. The Labor Market in Livingston County	13
IV. Income	23
V. Social Statistics	28
VI. Education	30
VII. Employment and Training Services	34
APPENDIX I. Occupational Supply and Demand	36
APPENDIX II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing	42
GLOSSARY	44

TABLES

1.	Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, Livingston County and New York State, 1968	3
2.	Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Livingston County, 1900-1980	5
3.	Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Livingston County, 1900-1980	6
4.	Population by County Subdivision, Livingston County, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980	7
5.	Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Livingston County, 1950-1980	8
6.	Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Livingston County, 1980	10
7.	Population by Race and Spanish Origin, Livingston County Subdivisions, 1980	11
8.	Age Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, Livingston County, 1980	12
9.	Place of Work for Commuters to and from Livingston County, 1970	14
10.	Civilian Labor Force Status, Livingston County, 1974-1980	14
11.	Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Livingston County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980	15
12.	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Rochester LMA, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1978-1980	18
13.	Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for the United States, New York State and the Rochester LMA, Three-Year Average 1970-72 to Three-Year Average 1978-80	19
14.	Changes in Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry for Three-Year Averages 1970-1972 to 1978-1980, Rochester Labor Market Area	20

Contents (continued)

Page

TABLES (cont'd)

15. Average Monthly Labor Turnover Rates of Manufacturing Firms, Livingston County and New York State, November 1980 to October 1981 21
16. Direct Employment Changes Resulting from Major Firm Openings, Expansions, Closings and Contractions Planned, Underway, or Completed, Livingston County, January 1979-June 1981 22
17. Personal Income of Livingston County Residents by Source, 1974 and 1978 23
18. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned in Livingston County and New York State, by Industry, 1978 24
19. Average Weekly Wages Paid to Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance, by Major Industry Group, Livingston County, 1975-1980 . 26
20. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Livingston County, 1982 26
21. Individuals Whose Family Income is Less Than OMB Poverty Income Levels or USDOL 70, 85, and 100 Percent LLSIL, Livingston County, 1982 Projections 27
22. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Livingston County, 1980 . 28
23. Public and Non-Public School Enrollment, Livingston County, 1980-1981 30
24. Enrollment Changes, Public and Non-Public Schools, New York State and Livingston County, School Years: 1979-1980 to 1980-1981 . . . 30
25. Education or Employment Intentions of 1980 Public and Non-Public High School Graduates, New York State and Livingston County, Fall 1980 31
26. Percent Distribution of Public School Students by Race/Ethnic Origin, Livingston County, 1980-1981 32
27. Planned Enrollment by CETA Funded Activity, Livingston County for Fiscal Year 1982 34
28. Demographic Characteristics of Population 14 Years of Age and Older and Groups Meeting Partial Eligibility Requirements for Receiving Employment and Training Services, Livingston County, 1982 Projections 35
29. Job Openings and Applicants Available for Selected Occupations and Occupational Groups, Livingston County, Fiscal Year 1981 . . . 40

MAPS

1. County Location Map 1
2. Transportation Network, Livingston County, 1982 2
3. Population Densities by County Subdivision, Livingston County, 1980 4
4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 by County Subdivision, Livingston County 9

GRAPHS

1 Population Growth Trends of Livingston County for the period 1900-1980 5
2 Comparative Age Distributions, Livingston County, 1970 and 1980 . . 10
3 Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Livingston County, New York State and USA, 1974-1980 16

Contents (continued) Page

GRAPHS (cont'd)

4 Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Livingston County and New York State, Averages by Month, 1974-1980 17

5 Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry for Livingston County, 1978 24

6 Per Capita Personal Income, Livingston County, 1970-1978 25

7 Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Livingston County, Averages by Quarter, 1978-1980 29

INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

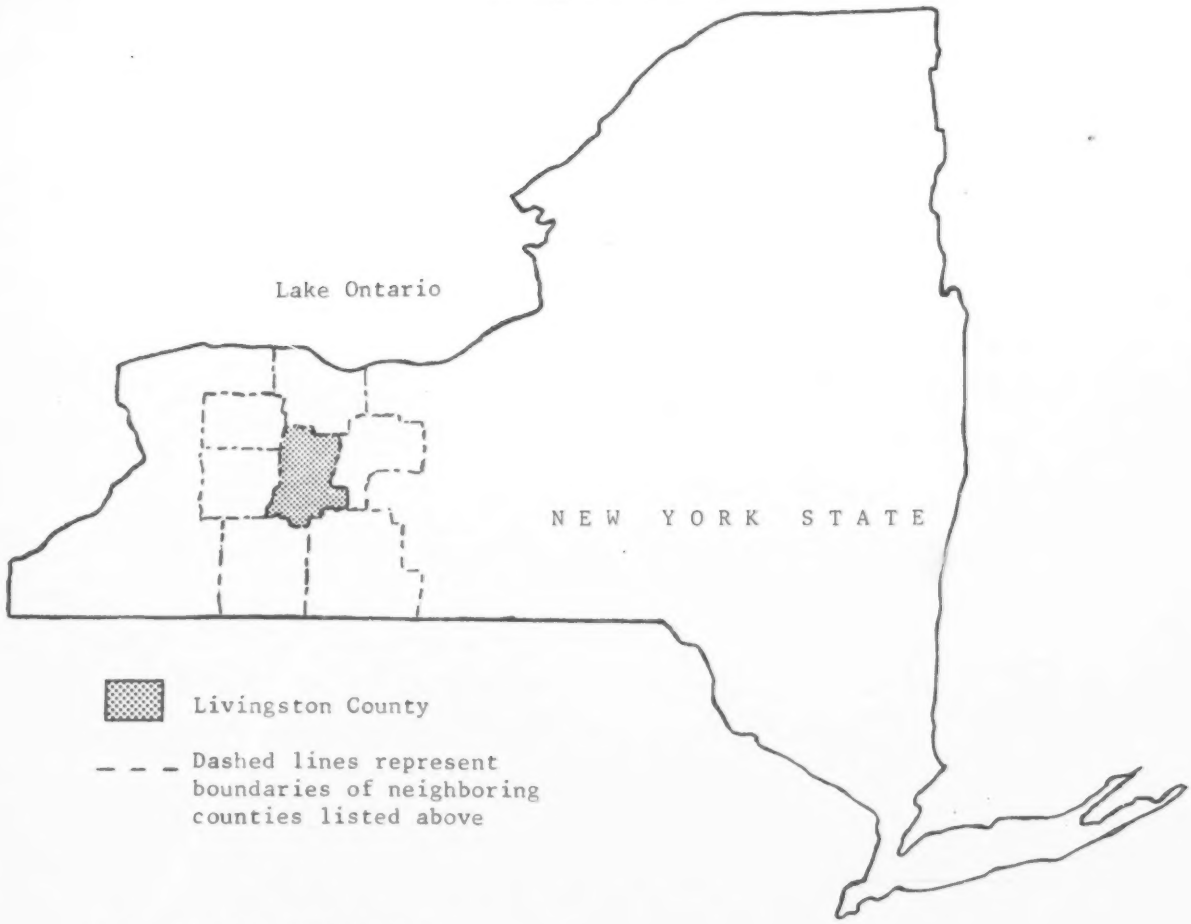
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Livingston County is located in western New York State approximately 10 miles south of the City of Rochester and 43 miles east of the City of Buffalo. It is bordered by Monroe, Ontario, Steuben, Allegany, Wyoming, and Genesee counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Livingston County


Lake Ontario
NEW YORK STATE
Livingston County
Dashed lines represent boundaries of neighboring counties listed above

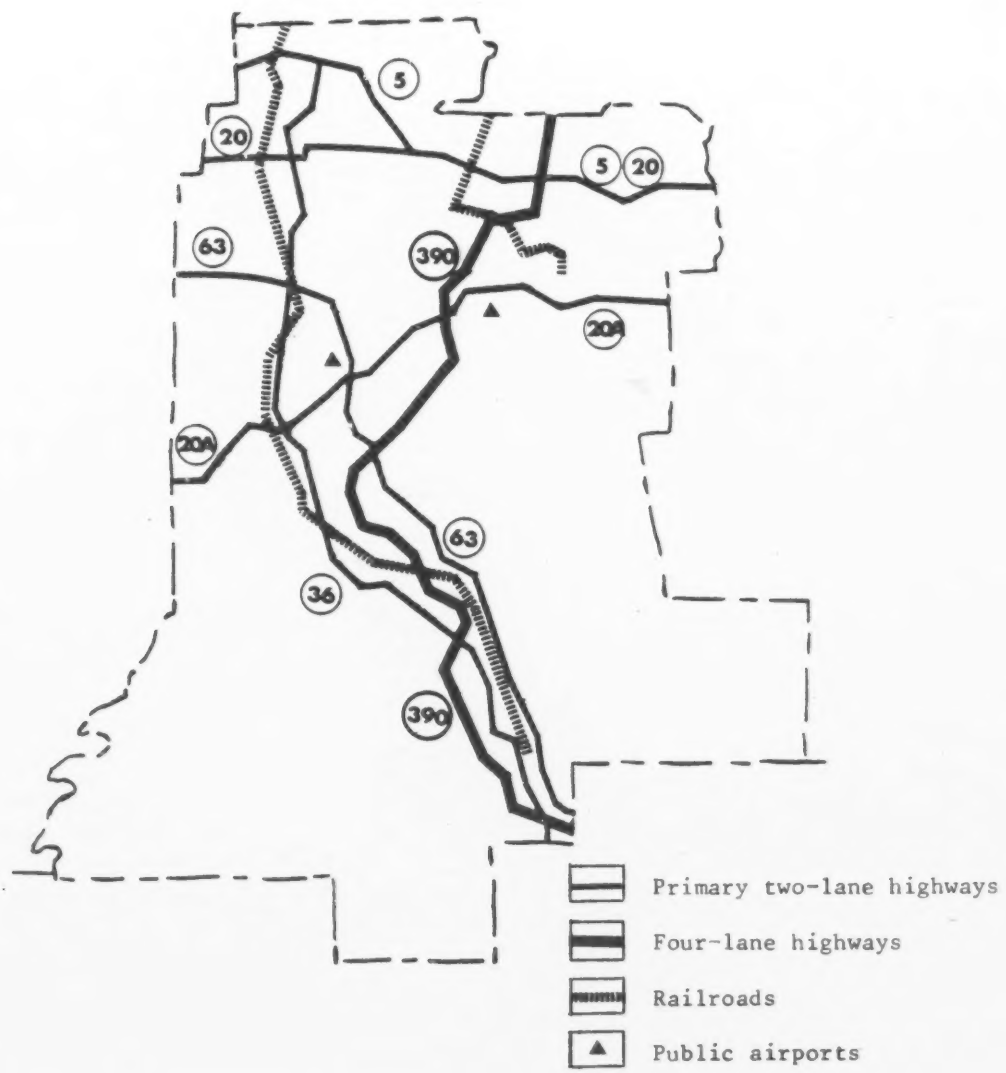
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Livingston County's network of highways interconnects the populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. Interstate Route 390, a limited access 4-lane highway, passes through the mid-section of the County and provides an excellent link to areas north and south of the County. Routes 15, 36, and 63 serve local north-south traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 5, 20, and 20A are the primary highways running east and west. (See Map 2.)

Rail--Several rail lines are operated within Livingston County. These are the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail), the Delaware Hudson, the Genesee and Wyoming, and Dansville and Mount Morris, and the Livonia, Avon, and Lakeville railways.

Air Transportation--Livingston County has two public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Geneseo Airport (Geneseo) and the Hannas Acres Airport (Lakeville). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Rochester-Monroe County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Livingston County
1982



Land Characteristics

Situated along the western edge of the Finger Lakes Region, Livingston County's climate and soil condition are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result, in 1968 active agriculture accounted for 55.8 percent of the land use in the County. Livingston County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 1.8 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Livingston County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	638.1	49,374.4
Active agriculture	55.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	16.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	14.2	17.6
Wet lands	1.3	4.2
Water	1.5	4.6
Residential high density	0.3	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commerical	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.6	1.1
Outdoor recreation	2.2	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	6.2	6.7

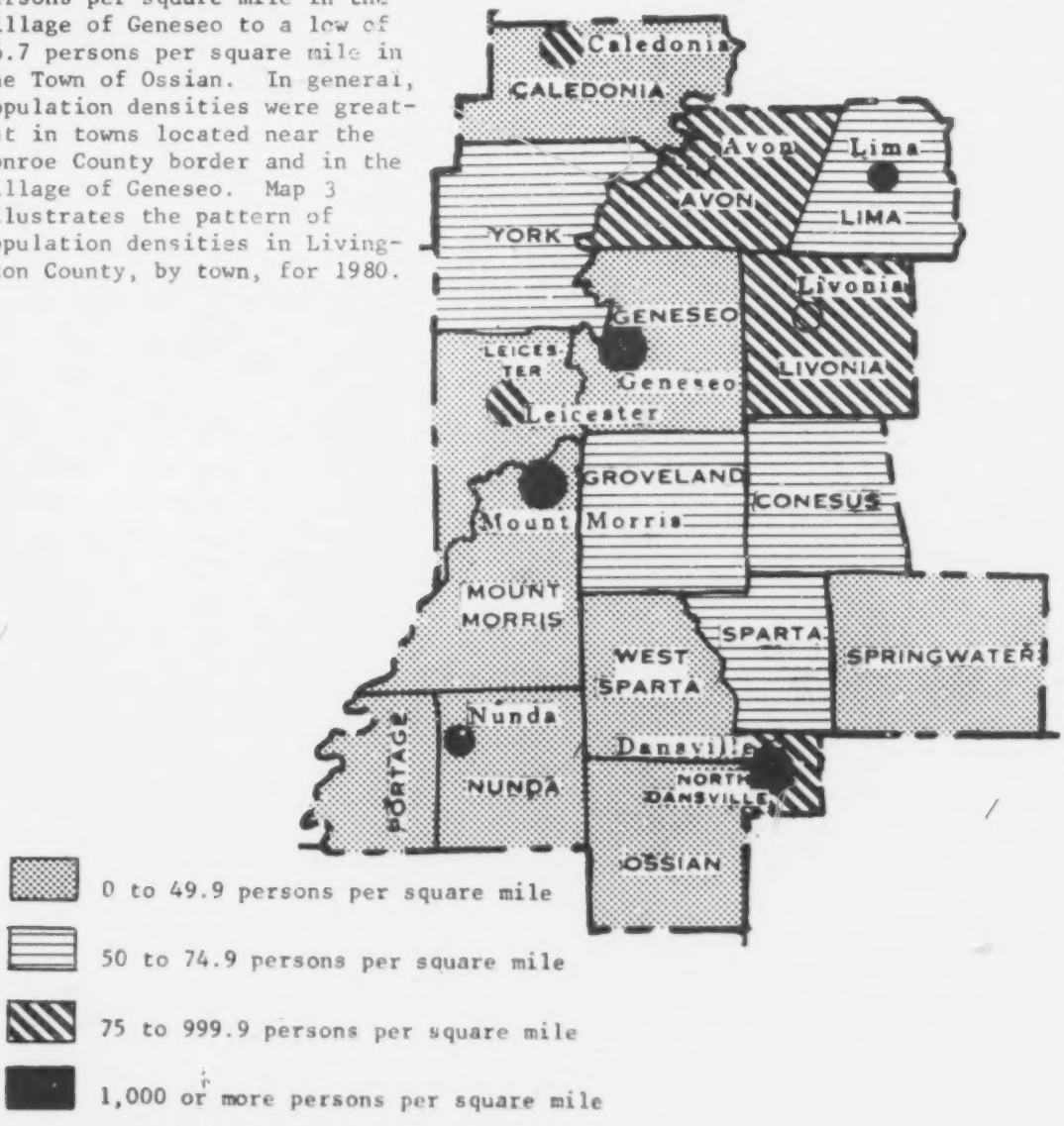
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Livingston County was 57,006. The population density of 89.3 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 39th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,810.8 persons per square mile in the Village of Geneseo to a low of 16.7 persons per square mile in the Town of Ossian. In general, population densities were greatest in towns located near the Monroe County border and in the Village of Geneseo. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Livingston County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivision
Livingston County
1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Livingston County's population increased by 53.8 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that population in the County declined between 1910 and 1920 and then grew at an accelerating pace from 1920 to 1970. By contrast with the State, County population continued to grow during the seventies, although the rate of growth was slower than in the preceding decades. Graph 1 illustrates Livingston County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Livingston County.

GRAPH 1

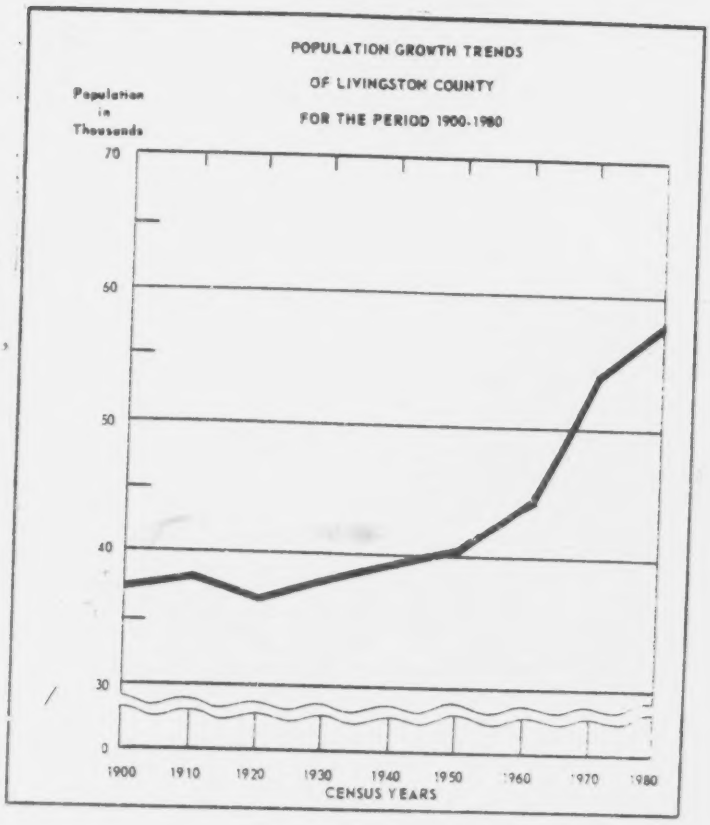


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Livingston County
1900	7,268,894	37,059
1910	9,113,614	38,037
1920	10,385,227	36,830
1930	12,588,066	37,560
1940	13,479,142	38,510
1950	14,830,192	40,257
1960	16,782,304	44,053
1970	18,241,391	54,041
1980	17,557,288	57,006

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Livingston County
1900-1910	25.4	2.6
1910-1920	14.0	-3.2
1920-1930	21.2	2.0
1930-1940	7.1	2.5
1940-1950	10.0	4.5
1950-1960	13.2	9.4
1960-1970	8.7	22.7
1970-1980	-3.8	5.5
1900-1980	141.5	53.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Livingston County's population grew 41.6 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates for towns and villages within the County varied considerably. For example, the Town of Conesus grew by 143.5 percent, but the Town of Groveland declined by 36.7 percent. In general, towns located closest to Monroe County grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along major commuter routes to Rochester. Population declines occurred in the Villages of Dansville, Mount Morris, and Nunda, and in the Town of Groveland. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and growth rates for Livingston County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Avon Village	2,412	2,772	3,260	3,006
Dansville Village	5,253	5,460	5,436	4,979
Geneseo Village*	2,838	3,284	5,714	6,746
Mount Morris Village	3,450	3,250	3,417	3,039
Places under 2,500				
Caledonia Village*	1,683	1,917	2,327	2,188
Leicester Village*	364	365	368	462
Lima Village*	1,147	1,366	1,686	2,025
Livonia Village	837	946	1,278	1,238
Nunda Village	1,224	1,224	1,254	1,169
Towns				
Avon Town	3,725	4,404	6,117	6,185
(Avon Village)	(2,412)	(2,772)	(3,260)	(3,006)
Caledonia Town	2,529	3,067	3,832	4,034
(Caledonia Village)*	(1,683)	(1,917)	(2,327)	(2,188)
Conesus Town	809	1,221	1,533	1,970
Geneseo Town	3,782	4,337	7,278	8,673
(Geneseo Village)*	(2,838)	(3,284)	(5,714)	(6,746)
Groveland Town	3,381	3,373	3,004	2,140
Leicester Town	1,350	1,392	1,799	1,888
(Leicester Village)*	(364)	(365)	(368)	(462)
Lima Town	2,336	2,716	3,445	3,859
(Lima Village)*	(1,147)	(1,366)	(1,686)	(2,025)
Livonia Town	2,896	3,526	5,304	5,742
(Livonia Village)	(837)	(946)	(1,278)	(1,238)
Mount Morris Town	4,836	4,567	4,579	4,478
(Mount Morris Village)	(3,450)	(3,250)	(3,417)	(3,039)
North Dansville Town	5,755	6,095	6,358	5,994
(Dansville Village)	(5,253)	(5,460)	(5,436)	(4,979)
Nunda Town	2,272	2,309	2,574	2,692
(Nunda Village)	(1,224)	(1,224)	(1,254)	(1,169)
Ossian Town	507	489	551	667
Portage Town	737	733	731	771
Sparta Town	971	1,019	1,157	1,458
Springwater Town	1,318	1,293	1,678	2,143
West Sparta Town	724	817	935	1,100
York Town	2,329	2,695	3,166	3,212
TOTAL: Livingston County	40,257	44,053	54,041	57,006

* Part of Caledonia Town annexed by Caledonia Village. Part of Geneseo Town annexed by Geneseo Village. Part of Leicester Town annexed by Leicester Village. Part of Lima Town annexed by Lima Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

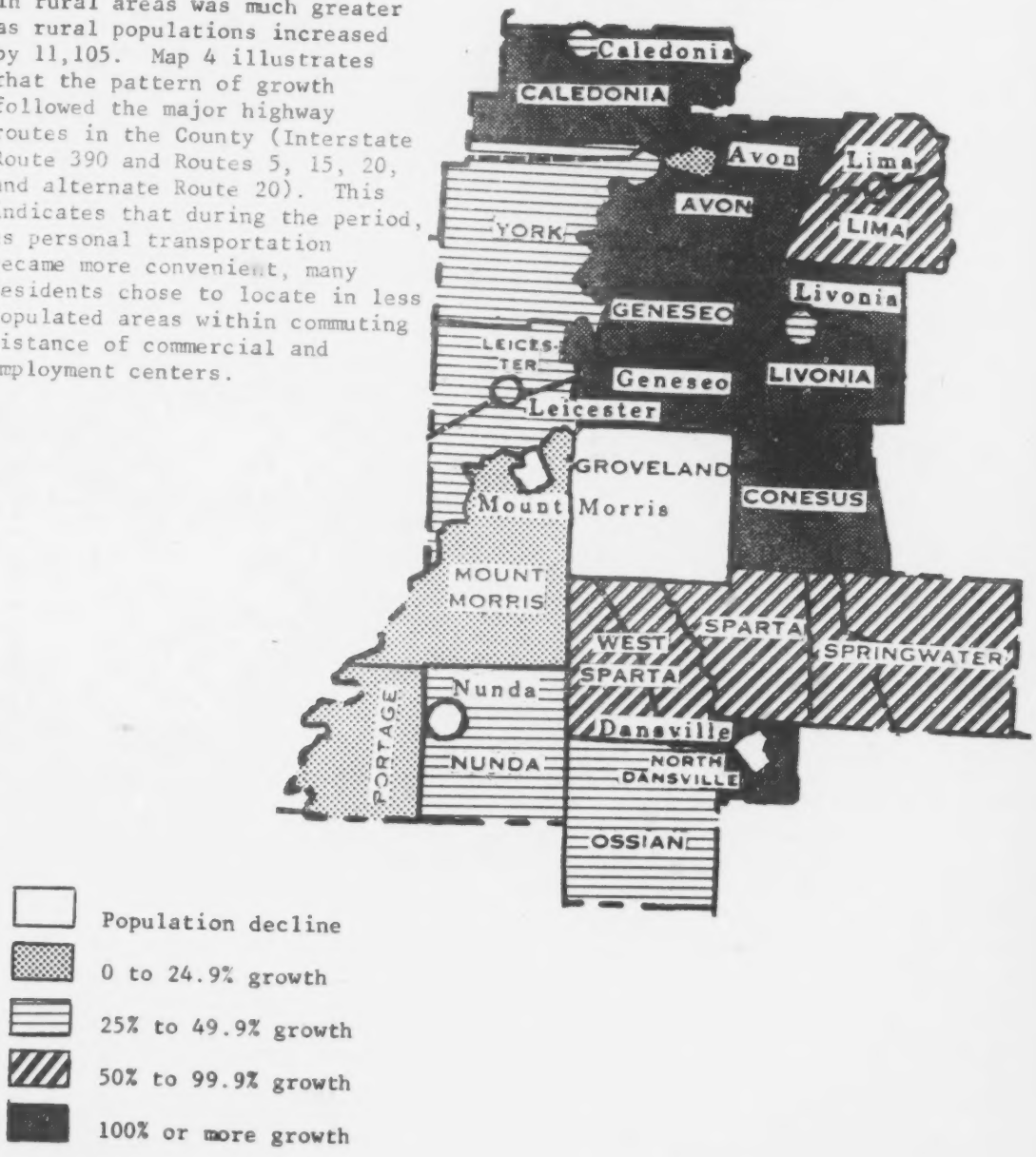
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Avon Village	14.9	17.6	-7.8	24.6
Dansville Village	3.9	-0.4	-8.4	-5.2
Geneseo Village	15.7	74.0	18.1	137.7
Mount Morris Village	-5.8	5.1	-11.1	-11.9
Places under 2,500				
Caledonia Village*	13.9	21.4	-6.0	30.0
Leicester Village*	0.3	0.8	25.5	26.9
Lima Village*	19.1	23.4	20.1	76.5
Livonia Village	13.0	35.1	-3.1	47.9
Nunda Village	0.0	2.5	-6.8	-4.5
Towns				
Avon Town	18.2	38.9	1.1	66.0
(Avon Village)	(14.9)	(17.6)	(-7.8)	(24.6)
Caledonia Town	21.3	24.9	5.3	55.5
(Caledonia Village*	(13.9)	(21.4)	(-6.0)	(30.0)
Conesus Town	50.9	25.6	28.5	143.5
Geneseo Town	14.7	67.8	19.2	129.3
(Geneseo Village)*	(15.7)	(74.0)	(18.1)	(137.7)
Groveland Town	-0.2	-10.9	-28.8	-36.7
Leicester Town	3.1	29.2	4.9	39.9
(Leicester Village)*	(0.3)	(0.8)	(25.5)	(26.9)
Lima Town	16.3	26.8	12.0	65.2
(Lima Village)*	(19.1)	(23.4)	(20.1)	(76.5)
Livonia Town	21.8	50.4	8.3	98.3
(Livonia Village)	(13.0)	(35.1)	(-3.1)	(47.9)
Mount Morris Town	-5.6	0.3	-2.2	-7.4
(Mount Morris Village)	(-5.8)	(5.1)	(-11.1)	(-11.9)
North Dansville Town	5.9	4.3	-5.7	4.2
(Dansville Village)	(3.9)	(-0.4)	(-8.4)	(-5.2)
Nunda Town	1.6	11.5	4.6	18.5
(Nunda Village)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(-6.8)	(-4.5)
Ossian Town	-3.6	12.7	21.1	31.6
Portage Town	-0.5	-0.3	5.5	4.6
Sparta Town	4.9	13.5	26.0	50.2
Springwater Town	-1.9	29.8	27.7	62.6
West Sparta Town	12.8	14.4	17.6	51.9
York Town	15.7	17.5	1.5	37.9
TOTAL: Livingston County	9.4	22.7	5.5	41.6

* Part of Caledonia Town annexed by Caledonia Village. Part of Geneseo Town annexed by Geneseo Village. Part of Leicester Town annexed by Leicester Village. Part of Lima Town annexed by Lima Village.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Livingston County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 52.3 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 56.4 percent of the total. Village populations expanded by 3,803 during the period, but growth in rural areas was much greater as rural populations increased by 11,105. Map 4 illustrates that the pattern of growth followed the major highway routes in the County (Interstate Route 390 and Routes 5, 15, 20, and alternate Route 20). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivision Livingston County



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Livingston County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 25.9 years in 1970 to 27.9 years in 1980 while the State median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or younger accounted for 30.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980, the age group had declined to 24.2 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Livingston County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

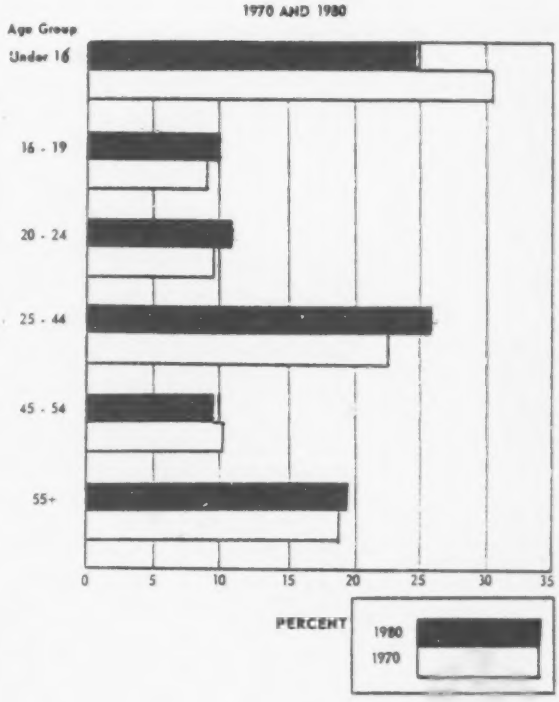


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	13,815	24.2	7,175	26.2	6,640	22.4
16-19 years	5,709	10.0	2,564	9.4	3,145	10.6
20-21 years	3,243	5.7	1,296	4.7	1,947	6.6
22-29 years	7,553	13.2	3,727	13.6	3,826	12.9
30-44 years	10,365	18.2	5,117	18.7	5,248	17.7
45-54 years	5,429	9.5	2,720	10.0	2,709	9.1
55-64 years	4,894	8.7	2,337	8.5	2,557	8.7
65 and over	5,998	10.5	2,450	8.9	3,540	12.0
TOTAL	57,006	100.0	27,394	100.0	29,612	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	27.9	27.6	28.3
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.1	51.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Livingston County's population was 98.0 percent white, 1.2 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.3 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.6 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. More than half of the County's minorities resided in the towns of Avon, Caledonia, and Geneseo. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Livingston County residents by county subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
LIVINGSTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Livingston County	57,006	55,387	666	132	145	176	347
Avon Town	6,185	6,009	137	10	9	20	46
(Avon Village)	(3,006)	(2,938)	(53)	(4)	(2)	(9)	(41)
Caledonia Town	4,034	3,842	172	9	7	4	14
(Caledonia Village)	(2,188)	(2,065)	(112)	(2)	(6)	(3)	(7)
Conesus Town	1,970	1,953	4	11	2	-	1
Geneseo Town	8,673	8,446	124	20	44	39	62
(Geneseo Village)	(6,746)	(6,543)	(112)	(11)	(43)	(37)	(59)
Groveland Town	2,140	2,085	33	2	14	6	7
Leicester Town	1,888	1,863	12	10	2	1	9
(Leicester Village)	(462)	(459)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lima Town	3,859	3,805	15	4	9	26	34
(Lima Village)	(2,025)	(1,980)	(14)	(3)	(8)	(20)	(24)
Livonia Town	5,742	5,701	16	15	5	5	23
(Livonia Village)	(1,238)	(1,231)	-	(3)	-	(4)	(1)
Mount Morris Town	4,478	4,405	34	3	12	24	79
(Mount Morris Village)	(3,039)	(2,992)	(24)	(1)	(5)	(17)	(70)
North Dansville Town	5,994	5,856	40	29	31	38	33
(Dansville Village)	(4,979(	(4,856)	(38)	(16)	(31)	(38)	(33)
Nunda Town	2,692	2,684	2	1	4	1	3
(Nunda Village)	(1,169)	(1,167)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Ossian Town	667	662	2	1	2	-	1
Portage Town	771	771	-	-	-	-	1
Sparta Town	1,458	1,454	3	-	-	1	5
Springwater Town	2,143	2,121	10	8	1	3	7
West Sparta Town	1,100	1,087	5	4	1	3	11
York Town	3,212	3,143	57	5	2	5	11

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, the nonwhite component of Livingston County's population was slightly younger than the white component. Of the 1,119 nonwhites in the County, 30.0 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Among whites, however, this group accounted for 28.0 percent of the total. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of Livingston County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	57,006	3,809	12,200	34,999	5,998
White	55,887	3,724	11,949	34,297	5,917
Black	666	34	150	417	65
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	132	11	30	86	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	145	15	39	86	5
Other	176	25	32	113	6
Spanish origin	347	37	89	204	17
White	219	26	57	124	12
Black	16	-	8	8	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Livingston County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the porportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on the number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Livingston County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Rochester five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial center, is in Monroe County which borders northern Livingston County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Livingston County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Livingston County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Livingston County	11,576
Live in Livingston County, work outside of County	8,365
Monroe County	7,023
Elsewhere	1,342
Work in Livingston County, live outside of County	3,530
Monroe County	652
Steuben County	1,060
Wyoming County	645
Elsewhere	1,173

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, nearly 11,600 persons lived and worked in the County. More than 8,000 persons left their residences in Livingston County to work outside the County and over 3,500 persons commuted to work from outside the County to work within its borders. By far, most persons living in but working outside Livingston County, worked in Monroe County. This large number of outcommuters to Monroe County is the reason Livingston County is part of the Rochester LMA.

The Labor Force in Livingston County

The resident labor force of Livingston County has expanded since 1974, reflecting an increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	24.7	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.6	27.5	27.6
Employment	23.7	24.1	24.0	24.5	24.8	25.9	25.6
Unemployment	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0
Unemployment rate	4.0	7.5	8.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	7.3

From 1974 to 1980, the civilian labor force grew 11.7 percent an annual growth rate of nearly 2.0 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. Although the County's labor force expanded each year, the rate of growth was inconsistent. Employment increased 8.0 percent during the period, an average of 1.3 percent per year. Here too, the rate of growth was not steady with employment actually declining in 1976 and 1980.

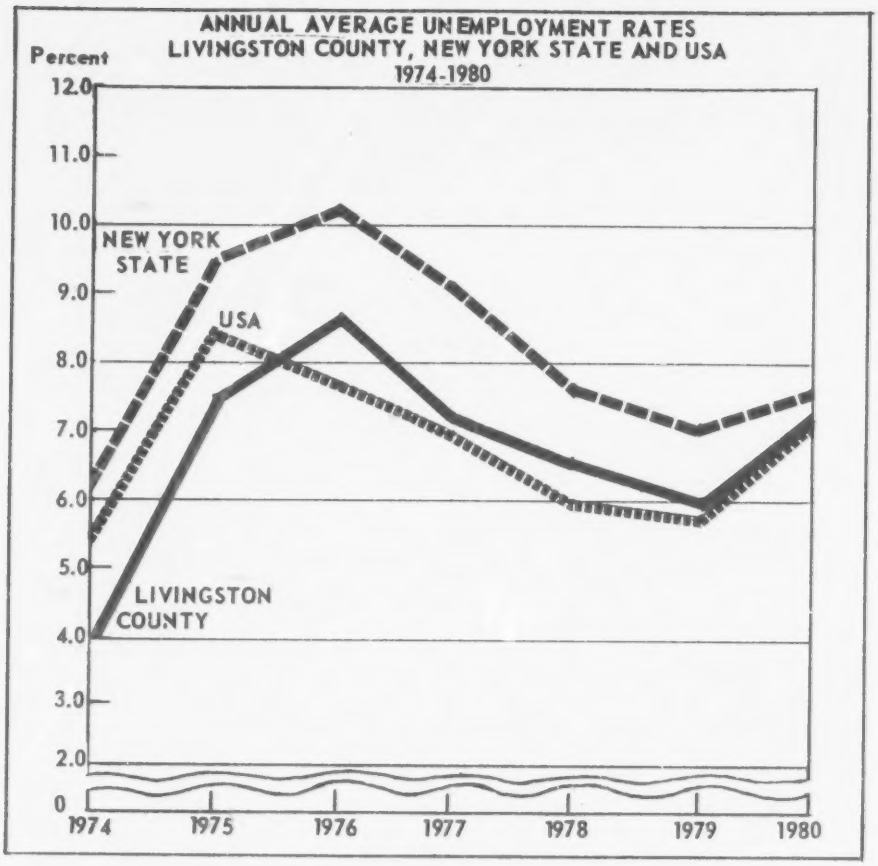
Growth in Livingston County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (15.8 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (57.4 percent in 1970 to 63.3 in 1980). Changes in the labor force participation rates of men and women were markedly different during the period 1970-1980. The participation rate of women advanced 9.6 percent to 52.8 percent. Statewide and nationwide the labor force participation rates of men decreased but the County labor force participation rate of men increased slightly (1.7 percent to 75.0 percent). The jump in the female labor force participation rate was similar to statewide and national trends (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Livingston County	
Overall	57.4	63.3	+5.9
Male	73.3	75.0	+1.7
Female	43.2	52.8	+9.6
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Livingston County's unemployment rate was consistently lower than the statewide jobless rate each year of the period 1974 to 1980. but exceeded the national unemployment rate from 1976 to 1980. Changes in the County rate, however, roughly followed swings in statewide and national rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (4.0 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 8.7 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate topped at 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

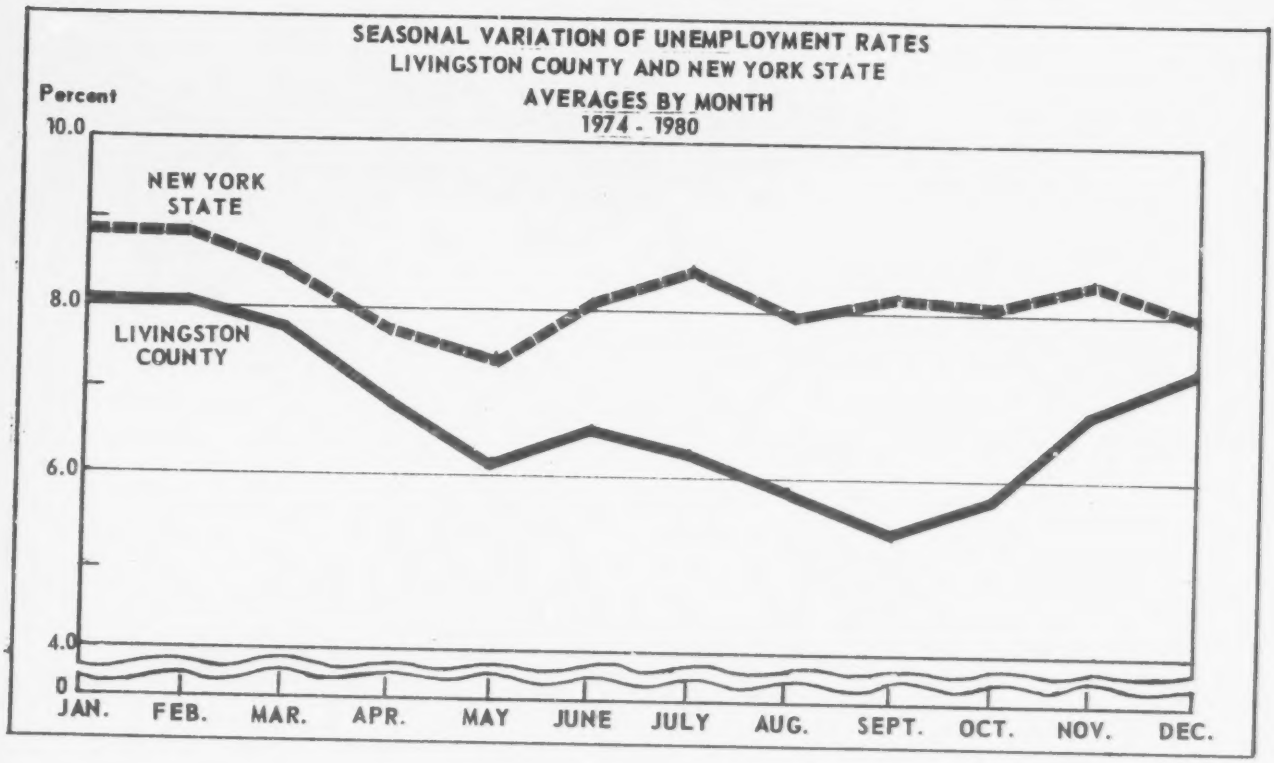
GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for the County and the State from January through June (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter. From 1974 to 1980, the County unemployment rate averaged 8.1 percent for January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State.

Monthly jobless rates for the County were typically lowest in September. This occurred as students returned to school in September and no longer sought summer employment.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Rochester LMA

A local economy, such as the Rochester LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Rochester LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 12 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Rochester LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ROCHESTER LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Rochester LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	37.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	29.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.7	23.0	20.2
Government	14.8	18.4	17.9

The Rochester LMA specialized in durable goods manufacturing especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers, duplicators, facsimile devices and mail-addressing machines; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment and supplies; heat exchangers and glassed-steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. The Rochester LMA's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 29.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The major industrial and commercial employers in Livingston County were:

Firm	Product
Akzona, Inc. (International Salt Co., Division)	rock salt
Champion Products, Inc.	knitted outerwear
Chloride, Inc.	transformers, filters, chokes and power supplies
Foster Wheeler Corp. (Foster Wheeler Energy Corp., subsidiary)	steam generators, package generators and marine boilers
Joslyn Mfg. and Supply Co.	porcelain electrical supplies
Kelly Brothers Nursery, Inc.	mail-order nursery stock
Specialized Printer Forms, Inc.	business forms

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Rochester Labor Market Area

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Rochester LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES NEW YORK STATE AND THE ROCHESTER LMA THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Rochester LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	12.1
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.5
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	10.6
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	15.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-19.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	15.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.9
Government	23.2	6.4	15.2

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Rochester LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew twice as fast as manufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, durable goods production expanded by 10.6 percent while nondurable goods production declined by 2.6 percent. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate;

services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government but construction employment fell by 19.9 percent and transportation, communication and public utilities employment dipped by 5.8 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Rochester LMA was similar to the nation. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment totals increased but the rate of growth in nonmanufacturing was significantly greater than manufacturing. Industries that registered employment losses in the Rochester LMA also declined statewide during the period.

The redistribution of the Rochester Labor Market Area's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 ROCHESTER LABOR MARKET AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	367,000	411,300	+44,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	37.8	-1.6
Durable goods	30.1	29.7	-0.4
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.1	-1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	62.2	+1.6
Construction	4.1	2.9	-1.2
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.7	3.1	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	18.8	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	3.9	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.6	18.7	+2.1
Government	14.4	14.8	+0.4

Labor Market Stability in Livingston County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Livingston County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 21 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Livingston County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	5.8	3.6
New hires	3.9	1.9
Recalls	1.9	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	4.3	3.7
Quits	1.6	1.1
Layoffs	2.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Livingston County, total accessions averaged 5.8 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 4.3 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Livingston County averaged 3.9 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.9 per 100, both exceeding averages for New York State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (5.8 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Livingston County (4.3 percent) exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates higher for the County than for the State. Most of the County layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Livingston County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Livingston County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+550) directly associated with these changes overwhelmed job losses (-25). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Livingston County during the period are shown in Table 16. The largest single change was an employment gain of 400 jobs at Chloride Electro-Network in Caledonia.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Simplicity Machine and Manufacturing Co., Inc. Avon	Complete closing of facility	-25
Raymond Corp. Avon	Addition to existing facility	NA
Chloride Electric-Network Caledonia Chloride, Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+400
C P A C, Inc. Leichester	Addition to existing facility	NA
Champion Products, Inc. Mt. Morris	Expansion in a new building at different location in County	+150

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Livingston County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Livingston County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 to 1978		1974	1978
			Net	Percent		
Total personal income	$294.3	$367.4	73.1	24.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	217.0	262.7	45.7	21.1	73.7	71.5
Property income	38.0	46.6	8.6	22.6	12.9	12.7
Transfer payment	39.2	58.1	18.9	48.2	13.3	15.8

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Livingston County climbed 24.8 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and of property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 71.5 percent of the total personal income of Livingston County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 15.8 percent of personal income in Livingston County and property income added 12.7 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Livingston County in 1978 when they accounted for 31.0 percent of the total. Manufacturing industries were second, adding 26.4 percent. (See Graph 5.) Government, manufacturing, construction, and agriculture furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Livingston County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR LIVINGSTON COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

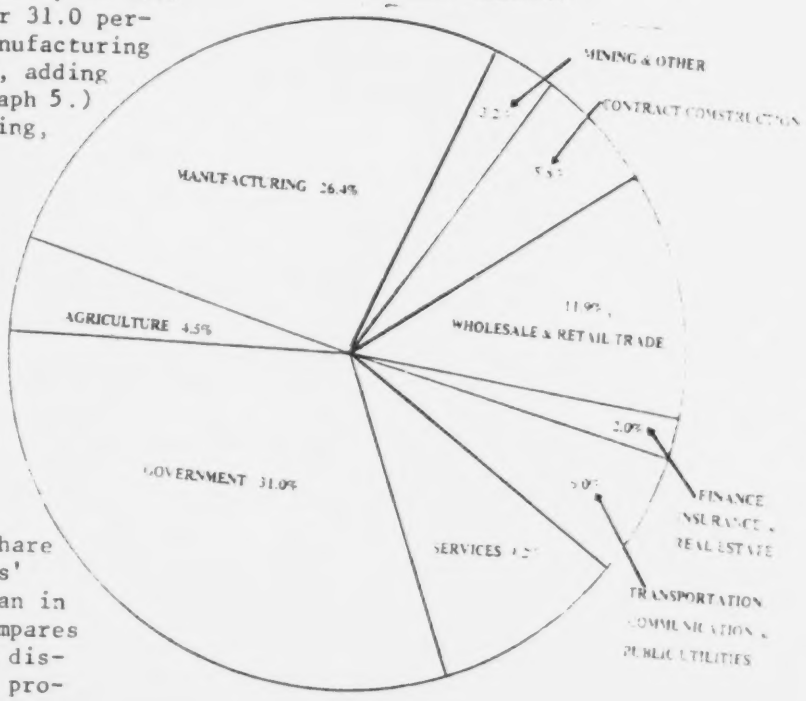


Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	Livingston County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$213.8	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	9.7	4.5	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	56.4	26.4	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Construction	12.5	5.8	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	25.5	11.9	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	4.2	2.0	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	12.8	6.0	9,956.9	9.0
Services	19.6	9.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	66.3	31.0	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers.

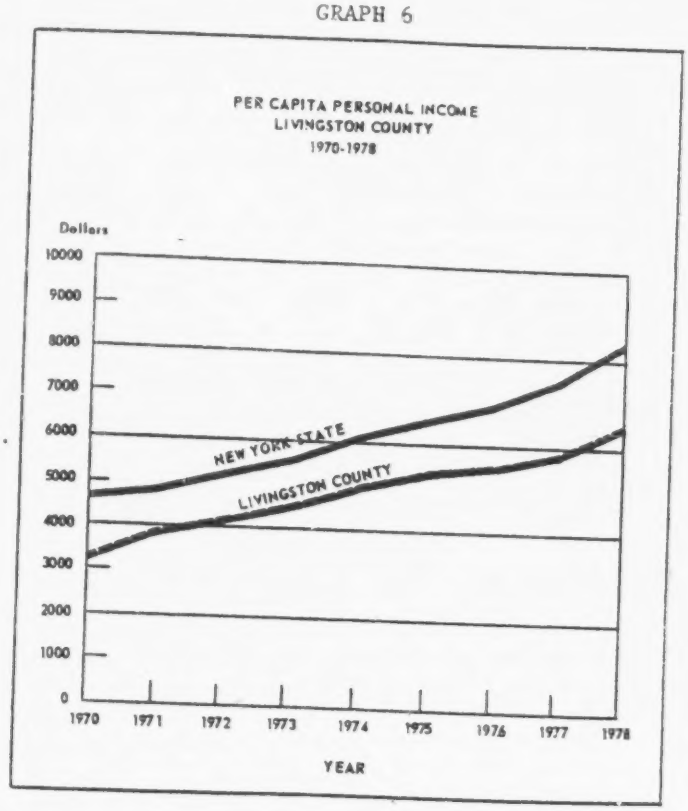
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Livingston County's labor and proprietors' income was $262.7 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $213.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Livingston County was $6,564 and ranked 37th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Livingston County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Livingston County's per capita income grew by 80.0 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Livingston County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the mining industry paid the highest average weekly wages during the period 1975 to 1980. The construction industry became the second highest paying industry after its weekly wages eclipsed those paid in the transportation, communication and public utilities industries in 1979. From 1977 to 1980 retail trade was the lowest paying industry. Table 19 presents annual weekly wages paid in Livingston County between 1975 and 1980, by major industry group.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP LIVINGSTON COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$140	$131	$132	$213	$216	$221
Mining	270	298	337	333	416	384
Construction	178	191	224	304	349	381
Manufacturing-durable goods	225	229	246	256	269	304
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	150	179	187	216	238	247
Transportation, communication, and utilities	222	243	283	306	342	368
Wholesale trade	161	163	182	184	196	200
Retail trade	108	115	118	116	127	137
Finance, insurance and real estate	168	161	177	196	210	227
Service	103	113	122	128	136	152
Government	209	218	227	194	219	245

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Livingston County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR LIVINGSTON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,454
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	5,573
85 percent LLSIL	7,128
100 percent LLSIL	9,146

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in number and in magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,331 Livingston County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $135,513 per month or $101.81 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 85.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 13.1 percent for Home Relief and 1.1 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,385	1,188	29	-	168
February	1,353	1,169	11	3	170
March	1,376	1,186	20	-	170
April	1,334	1,151	2	2	179
May	1,248	1,023	24	1	200
June	1,334	1,162	9	1	162
July	1,315	1,119	21	1	174
August	1,327	1,146	26	2	153
September	1,272	1,098	11	2	161
October	1,349	1,158	8	-	183
November	1,329	1,129	13	-	187
December	1,353	1,156	5	-	192
12-month average	1,331	1,140	15	1	175

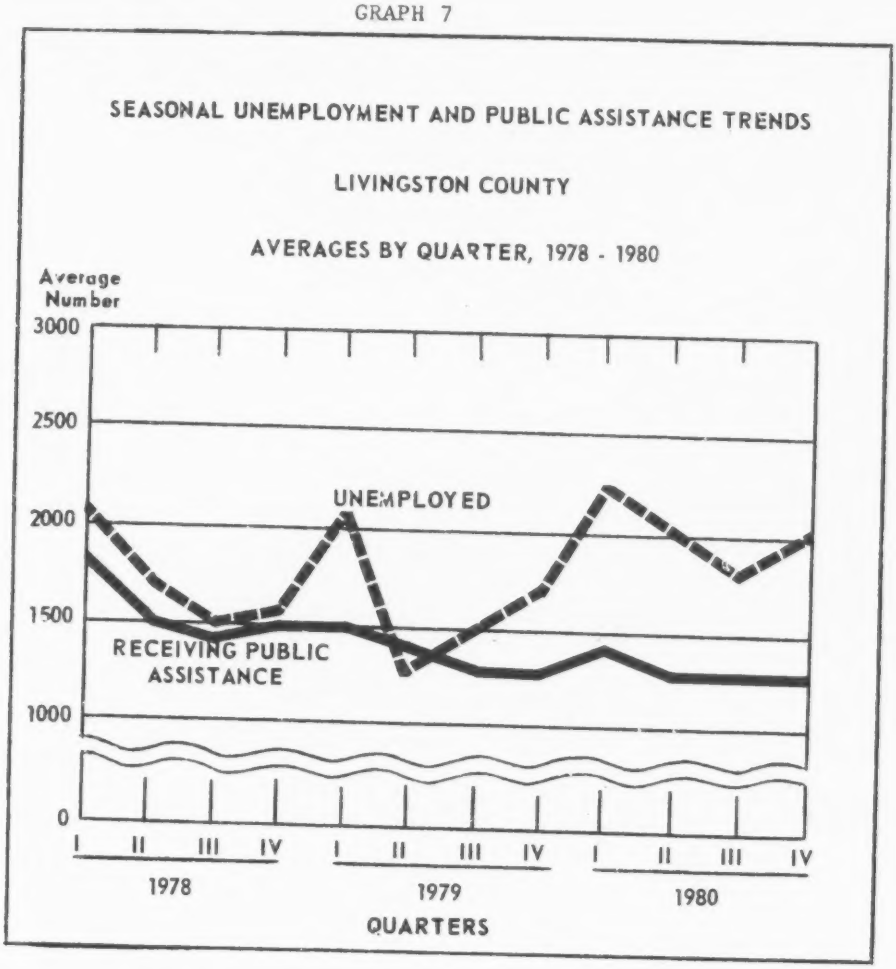
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Livingston County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Graph 7 illustrates the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 11,137 in Livingston County. Of the County total, 50.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.9 percent in grades 7-12. Public school students comprised 93.6 percent of the total school enrollment in Livingston County, well above the 83.1 percent level for the State. Non-public schools enrolled 6.4 percent of all students within the County, compared with 16.9 percent statewide. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Livingston County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	5,577	5,560	11,137
Public	5,052	5,377	10,429
Non-public	525	183	708

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Livingston County reported declines in school enrollment. The decline in Livingston County was proportionately larger than for the State. Partially offsetting the State decline was a slight increase in non-public students, while within Livingston County non-public school enrollment was unchanged. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year school enrollment for New York State and Livingston County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.20
Livingston County	11,517	11,137	-3.30
Public	10,809	10,429	-3.52
Non-public	708	708	0.00

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Livingston County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Livingston County 54.1 percent were expected to further their education, compared to 69.0 percent from New York State. Statewide, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates are pursuing a post-secondary education than public school graduates. A significantly larger percentage of graduates from Livingston County were interested in finding a job than from the State.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Livingston County	855	25.3	25.5	3.3	29.7	5.3	11.0
Public	855	25.3	25.5	3.3	29.7	5.3	11.0
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 97.7 percent of the student population in Livingston County was white; the remaining 2.3 percent was primarily black. The highest concentration of black students in the County were in the Avon and Caledonia Mumford school districts. At 99.2 percent, the highest concentration of white students was in Keshequa. Table 26, below, presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN LIVINGSTON COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	1.6	0.2	0.5	97.7
Avon	2.6	0.3	0.2	96.9
Caledonia Mumford	4.0	0.2	0.4	95.5
Dansville	1.2	0.1	0.3	98.4
Geneseo	1.8	-	1.0	97.2
Keshequa	0.4	-	0.5	99.2
Livonia	0.4	0.2	1.0	98.4
Mount Morris	0.7	1.6	0.6	97.2
York	1.6	-	0.6	97.8

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to Livingston County residents. These are sponsored by the Livingston-Steuben-Wyoming BOCES. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Livingston-Steuben-Wyoming BOCES Charles G. May Occupational Center Lackawanna Avenue Mt. Morris, New York 14510	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education other distributive education Health Occupations Education food services institutional support services other occupational preparation Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry, plumbing and pipefitting custodial services drafting

Educational Institution	Programs
Livingston-Steuben-Wyoming BOCES (continued)	Trade (continued) electrical occupations electronics graphic arts machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology law enforcement-firearms control

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Livingston County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Livingston County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Livingston County in the following occupational areas:

Machine Trades	Clerical
Nursing (LPN)	Diesel Mechanics

Livingston County expected to provide CETA services to 353 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
LIVINGSTON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	52
On-the-job training	53
Work experience	203
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	45
Total	353

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Livingston County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.6	47.5	52.0	52.2	19.5
Female	52.4	52.5	48.0	47.8	80.5
Age					
14-19	16.4	19.2	19.1	19.4	37.1
20-21	5.0	14.3	11.1	11.0	5.1
22-44	42.5	55.7	59.7	59.8	49.2
45-54	11.4	6.8	7.7	7.4	6.9
55 and over	24.7	4.0	2.4	2.4	1.7
Race					
White	97.6	97.2	93.2	96.0	93.3
Black	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.0
Hispanic	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	3.8
Other	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.9

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 3,868 applicants from Livingston County registered with the New York Job Service. During the same period, 2,199 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,576 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Livingston County area had a ratio of 1.8 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, cannery worker, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), and packager (hand).

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included: teacher (elementary school), clerk (general), cashier (checker), accounting clerk, administrative clerk, bartender, assembler (electrical accessories), operating engineer, carpenter, construction worker I, truck driver (heavy), industrial truck operator, cutter (banana room), and material handler.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: During the period applicants registered in this occupational group numbered 354 while 76 job openings were received. There were 4.7 applicants registered for each job opening.

Labor surplus--A surplus existed for teacher (elementary school).

Potential labor shortage--Instructor (physical education) should be investigated for shortages.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 775 applicants registered and 250 job openings received during the period, a ratio of 3.1 to 1.

Labor surplus--There were at least 13.5 applicants registered for each job opening for clerk (general), cashier-checker, and sales clerk.

Potential labor shortage--Five occupations should be considered for labor shortages: secretary, stenographer, clerk (typist), cashier I, and inventory clerk.

Service: This category had a ratio of 2.7 registered applicants per job opening with a total of 565 applicants and 210 openings.

Labor surplus--A labor surplus was identified for waiter/waitress (formal) and bartender.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages existed for counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), kitchen helper, cleaner (housekeeping), psychiatric aide, and janitor.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 156 registered applicants and 112 job openings received, this occupational category had a ratio of applicants-to-openings of 1.4.

Labor surplus--For farmer (general I) there were 14 applicants registered and 1 job opening.

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (field crop) and farmworker (dairy) should be investigated for labor shortages.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 355 registered applicants and 1,138 job openings received; resulting in an applicant/opening ratio of 0.3, the lowest of the 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--For cannery worker there were 309 applicants for 1,108 job openings.

Machine Trades: Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 6.6 to 1. There were 276 applicants and only 42 openings.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages were identified for automobile mechanic, automobile mechanic helper, farm-equipment mechanic I, and maintenance mechanic.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 6.4 applicants registered per job opening. A total of 313 applicants were available for 49 job openings.

Labor surplus--Assembler (small parts) and assembler (production) had 26 and 33 applicants, respectively, but no job openings.

Structural Work: There were 344 registered applicants available and 54 job openings received during the period for structural work occupations, yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 6.4.

Labor surplus--For construction worker I there were 78 applicants registered and 4 job openings received.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for welder (combination), construction worker II, and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 668 applicants and 110 job openings the applicant-to-opening ratio in this occupational group was 6.1. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For industrial-truck operator there were 21 applicants and only 1 job opening received.

Potential labor shortage--Truck driver (light), bus driver, and packager (hand) are occupations that should be considered for labor shortages.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Livingston County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Livingston County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Livingston County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 64 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the perio, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	3,868	1,576	2,199	1.8
Professional, technical, and managerial	354	142	76	4.7
Clerical and sales	775	225	250	3.1
Service	565	195	210	2.7
Farming, fishery, forestry	156	36	112	1.4
Processing	355	23	1,138	0.3
Machine trades	276	135	42	6.6
Benchwork	313	113	49	6.4
Structural work	344	156	54	6.4
Miscellaneous	668	294	110	6.1
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, elementary school	23	5	0	*
Instructor, physical education	11	1	3	3.7
Accountant	14	5	1	14.0
Management trainee	28	9	4	7.0
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	40	9	14	2.9
Stenographer	33	1	22	1.5
Clerk-typist	15	1	8	1.9
Keypunch operator	14	1	4	3.5
Typist	60	11	10	6.0
Clerk, general	56	20	3	18.7
Bookkeeper I	19	4	4	4.8
Cashier I	18	8	7	2.6
Cashier-checker	34	10	2	17.0
Accounting clerk	31	17	4	7.8
Administrative clerk	112	30	15	7.5
Inventory clerk	60	2	99	0.6
Shipping and receiving clerk	14	4	2	7.0
Receptionist	21	5	6	3.5
Salesperson, general merchandise	15	6	2	7.5
Sales clerk	27	10	2	13.5
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	19	5	20	1.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	12	3	0	*
Waiter/waitress, informal	64	21	15	4.3
Bartender	13	6	1	13.0
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	24	11	4	6.0
Kitchen helper	34	13	13	2.6

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (continued)				
Cleaner, housekeeping	16	5	10	1.6
Psychiatric aide	25	0	36	0.7
Nurse aide	83	23	22	3.8
Guard, security	18	6	4	4.5
Cleaner, comm./inst.	46	17	11	4.2
Janitor	17	8	9	1.9
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable I	36	1	37	1.0
Farmworker, dairy	46	7	46	1.0
Farmer, general I	14	7	1	14.0
Cannery worker	309	11	1,108	0.3
Injection-molding-machine tender	9	0	20	0.4
Machine trades				
Machinist	14	9	0	*
Automobile mechanic	46	22	9	5.1
Automobile mechanic helper	12	1	2	6.0
Farm-equipment mechanic I	10	0	6	1.7
Maintenance mechanic	12	8	2	6.0
Assembler, small parts	26	8	0	*
Assembler, production	33	8	0	*
Assembler, electrical accessories II	14	3	2	7.0
Assembler, electrical accessories	13	6	1	13.0
Assembler, small products	63	23	9	7.0
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	10	3	1	10.0
Welder, arc	10	5	0	*
Welder, combination	22	11	0	2.8
Operating engineer	16	10	1	16.0
Carpenter	17	4	1	17.0
Construction worker I	78	41	4	19.5
Construction worker II	42	20	9	4.7
Maintenance repairer, building	17	11	3	5.7
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	18	9	2	9.0
Truck driver, heavy	44	24	3	14.7
Truck driver, light	21	7	4	5.2
Bus driver	10	6	11	0.9
Packager, hand	20	1	18	1.1
Industrial truck operator	21	6	1	21.0
Cutter, banana room	63	32	5	12.6
Material handler	391	165	43	9.1
Company laborer	10	7	0	*

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
LIVINGSTON COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	17,770
Rural	39,236
Families	13,794
Households	18,252

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	14,435	7,040	7,395
Married	24,100	12,037	12,063
Separated	842	370	472
Widowed	2,965	517	2,448
Divorced	1,943	835	1,108

3.

Housing units (all types)	20,301
Urban	5,734
Rural	14,567
Year-round housing units*	19,276
Occupied	18,252
Vacant	1,024
Seasonal/migratory units	1,025

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,524	1,984	1,540
2 persons	5,529	4,092	1,437
3 persons	3,223	2,355	868
4 persons	3,228	2,573	655
5 persons	1,682	1,387	295
6+ persons	1,066	842	224

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	181
10,000 - 14,999	282
15,000 - 19,999	493
20,000 - 24,999	814
25,000 - 29,999	885
30,000 - 34,999	1,130
35,000 - 39,999	1,090
40,000 - 49,999	1,865
50,000 - 79,999	1,936
80,000 - 99,999	190
100,000 - 149,999	88
150,000 - 199,999	7
200,000+	2
Median value	38,200

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	17,931	13,059	4,872
Black	197	125	72
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	43	18	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	13	16
Other	52	18	34
Spanish origin householders	102	45	57
White	62	36	26
Black	5	1	4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact:

"Labor Market Analyst"

New York State Department of Labor

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building
State Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

State Office Building
Governmental Complex
200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI
REPORT

FY 1982 No. 58
LIVINGSTON COUNTY